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HAINES CITY NURSERIES

HAINES CITY, FLA.



HAINES CITY NURSERIES

HAINES CITY, FLORIDA



O. H. OHLINGER
Haines City, Fla.

C. C. SPENCER
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEPPER PRINTING COMPANY
GAINESVILLE, FLA.



"A good catch."

ABOUT OURSELVES

Having been raised in Polk County and engaged in the citrus business all our lives, our experience runs back over a period of a good many years. We have been actively engaged in the nursery business over twenty years, having started in that business as a sort of "side line," and, to start with, raising what trees we needed for our own use, because of the fact that the trees in the first three or four groves we set, which we had purchased from leading nurseries, had turned out to be mixed varieties. In fact, the finest tree of Hart's Late which we had ever seen at that time was purchased for Mediterranean Sweet. We therefore felt that the best way to be sure of having what we wanted was to raise and bud our own trees, the principal drawback being the long delay in getting a grove started.

Neighbors knew of the extreme care we were taking in the production of these trees and the result was we were offered such good prices for the trees as soon as ready to set that it was some time before we were able to raise enough for our neighbors and enough for ourselves, too. We will state right here that of all the thousands of trees set in those first few years of our existence as a nursery, all of which have been bearing many years, there has never been a single tree which did not prove to be true to name; and we believe that enviable

record has followed us through all the years, for if we have ever sold one tree which turned out otherwise than true to name we have never been told of it. We admit being "cranky" on the above point, having suffered ourselves from the carelessness of nurserymen in handling their varieties in the nurseries. We always instruct our foremen and budders to handle all budwood in such a way that they will be willing to swear that every tree is true to the name under which it is sold.

We are making none of the new-fashioned claims as to "selection of budwood", "pedigreed trees", etc., and other catchy expressions. Anyone with any experience would hardly expect a reputable nurseryman to overlook these important points, and with us this matter, as well as anything else, has always been a part of the business.

We don't claim to raise a better tree than anyone else possibly can; we simply do our best to raise the best possible trees.

Our strong points are greatest possible care in handling budwood and low budding.

WE OFFER AS REFERENCES

By permission:

Polk County National Bank, Bartow, Florida.

Snell National Bank, Winter Haven, Florida.

State Bank of Haines City, Haines City, Florida.

Without permission:

Any and all of the customers with whom we have dealt during past years.

Also Commercial Agencies.

Southern Land Co., Crooked Lake, Fla., and Minneapolis, Minn.

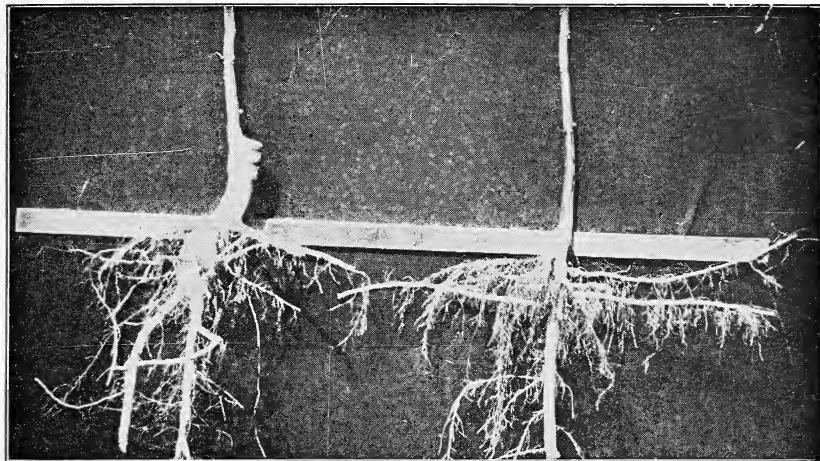
STATE BANK OF HAINES CITY

Haines City, Fla.

To Whom It May Concern:—

We have been acquainted with the Management of the Haines City Nurseries for a number of years and know them to be absolutely reliable in every particular.

STATE BANK OF HAINES CITY,
C. C. Young, Cashier.



Two young trees showing difference in style of budding. We use only the low method of budding

VALUABLE INFORMATION

LOW BUDDING

Our trees are budded below the level of the ground, and should be set the same way on all land except the very low, wet soils. The advantage of this system is that no part of the rough lemon stock is exposed above the ground when trees are properly set, thus making it impossible for the trees to ever freeze below the bud.

Rough lemon is naturally more tender than the other varieties used for stocks, and when budded from two to eight inches above the ground and set from two to four inches higher than they are grown in the nursery, as advocated by so many nurseries, we have from four to twelve inches of the rough lemon stock exposed to cold, which also gives a bad surface to continually sprout from the stock. The writer has seen trees budded low and set with the bud below ground, go through a severe cold snap, such as we have every few years, the trees with the high budding being killed to the ground, while the properly budded ones were not damaged in the least, which is not surprising when one considers that the rough lemon will stand several degrees less cold than the other stocks.

ABOUT ROOT STOCKS

There are some lands in the State where sour orange and grapefruit roots do well. These are heavy lands of the hammock type or very heavy low land, but we have found that neither of these stocks are of any value compared with the genuine Florida rough lemon for root stocks. Especially on high, pine land would we recommend the rough lemon, and very many of the failures in the business are directly traceable to the fact that sour orange or grapefruit has been used as a stock. We have dug up and thrown away many acres of trees which were set on sour orange and grapefruit stock, and set the whole tract with rough lemon roots. Some of the groves thus replaced with trees on rough lemon stock were several years old, and had had enough money spent on them to have brought the groves into bearing if rough lemon roots had been used to start with.

We would strongly advise against the use of any stock except rough lemon on all the common grades of Florida soils, especially on high, pine land or low land of any sort except the heaviest quality.

We will be pleased to show any one interested in this stock question different groves from one to twenty-five years of age in the vicinity of Haines City and they may then readily draw their own conclusions.

The sour orange stock produces a fairly healthy tree, the objection being that it is of very slow growth, a grove of twenty-five years of age averaging about the size of a grove on rough lemon roots at about the age of ten years or younger.

Grapefruit as a root stock on high, pine land is practically worthless, and one rarely sees a tree on this stock which could be called healthy, regardless of age or care. Grapefruit budded on grapefruit roots does some better than anything else on grapefruit stock, but does not do well even then.

One argument used against rough lemon as a stock is that the fruit does not hold its juices well. We have our strain of Valencia or Hart's Late on ten-year-old trees budded on rough lemon roots, and at the present time, September 15, we have fruit set one year ago last February which is in prime condition. Fruit from these trees which was weighed within the past week average over fifteen ounces each, fruit being of about 126 size, which is full weight. Of course all the fruit does not hold its juice that well, and we do not wish to give that impression; still, if fruit dried out very badly on rough lemon roots, none of it would be good at this season of the year. We also have Marsh Seedless and Gold Medal Grapefruit holding on the trees in

fine condition at the present time, the trees being all budded on rough lemon roots. But again, we do not wish to be construed as meaning that all of the fruit is in prime condition, but a very large per cent. of it is, though at this season many of the seeds are sprouting. But the point is, we are several months past the season for this fruit and a large part of it is still in excellent condition.

PLANTING TREES

We note that most nurseries advocate planting trees high. Our advice on this subject is, when setting on sandy soil, especially when well above the water level, to set the trees a little lower than they grew in the nursery, when the trees are used which have the root stock entirely below the surface of the ground. It is not at all unusual for trees from our nursery to have roots from the bud itself, indicating that the tree has been raised with the budding *below* ground. Now it naturally follows that if this tree is set slightly deeper than it grew in the nursery, the root stock will be entirely below ground, where it is neither inclined to sprout, which gives so much trouble, nor to freeze during a cold snap. This is a **very important point**, and through economy on the part of nurserymen and ignorance on the part of the purchaser, very little attention is being paid to it at the present time. We do have cold snaps occasionally, and the careful grower will readily realize that in the above he has about the best grove insurance that can possibly be obtained.

Citrus trees are easily transplanted and if given "half a chance" will live; but this is no reason for slighting the operation of transplanting. The soil should be well prepared, and good deep plowing is beneficial.

In setting the tree a hole of sufficient size should be dug to insure plenty of room for placing the roots properly, spreading out and separating the roots with clean earth between, using plenty of water, usually from one-half to a common bucketful to the tree will be found sufficient. There is no danger of using too much under ordinary circumstances. Fill the earth in slightly above the level of the ground, and then stamp it down, and do it well, for a great deal depends on getting the ground firm around the tree.

It is a well-known fact that for best results trees and plants should not be transplanted from good heavy land into light soil, but on the other hand, transplanting from light soil into heavy soil stimulates the tree or plant at the time when most needed (when transplanted) and

as the condition of the tree is improved thereby, nothing but good results can follow.

Working on the above idea, we have always aimed to have our nursery trees grown on land of a light sandy type, the results being that the root systems are perfect, and in transplanting into a soil of a similar nature, no change takes place in soil conditions, while transplanting into a better soil the tree is certain to be benefited, since the soil conditions are improved.

To the above reasons we ascribe in a large measure the exceptionally good results we obtain from our trees when transplanted.

CULTIVATION

When the young grove is planted in the winter or early spring it is not necessary to start cultivation until spring, but begin in the spring by giving a good cultivation with any kind of implement which will stir the ground well, and keep it up all summer. Remember that cultivation cannot be over-done, and the best results are obtained by stirring the ground thoroughly every week or ten days until about the first of November, when cultivation may be dispensed with until the following spring.

The first year we usually advise cultivating in strips of from five to six feet wide to start with, gradually increasing the width to seven or eight feet by fall. The second year the width may be increased in proportion to the size of the trees. It is well to plow the whole surface of the ground once or twice a year, say in the spring and in the fall, to prevent the grass and bushes becoming too large. Beggar-weed or any other good cover crop may be grown which tends to keep the other growths down and greatly improves the quality of the soil.

If the young groves are worked both ways in strips, that is, in checks, it will be found that very little hoeing will be required, as a good man with a horse and cultivator will leave very little space to hoe, and a man who is not good with horse and implement should be kept away from the young trees altogether.

We always get better results from small applications of fertilizer applied often than from the same amount, or even much larger amounts, applied two or three times per year, as is the usual custom. During the first two years we consider it much better to apply fertilizer every five or six weeks. The actual labor of applying is a very small item, and as the young trees should be cultivated during the whole

summer, there is no extra work required to work the fertilizer in the ground; simply apply just before one of the cultivations.

Above all, do not make the mistake so many have made, that of buying the highest-priced trees and then neglect the care of them. High-priced trees alone have never made anyone a profitable grove. Better by far buy the smallest sized and cheapest trees and then take strictly first-class care of them.

A FEW CORRECTIONS

Some peculiar things we have noted in some of the nursery catalogs which have come to our notice.

"The Excelsior Grapefruit is a uniform bearer, bears fruit on single stem, * * * one of the latest varieties."

We have known this variety since it was first introduced, and have raised it for years, and while the quality of the fruit is fine and about as good as any sort, it is, as a matter of fact, the worst variety to cluster we have ever seen, and rarely grows any way except in heavy bunches. As to being a late variety, we have picked and shipped this variety in March, taking the fruit from old bearing trees, when the seed had sprouted so badly that it was necessary to clip the roots off where they had come through the rind before wrapping the fruit. As to being a uniform bearer, its habit is to over-bear one year and bear very little or none the next. This is more or less the case with most varieties of grapefruit, but very pronounced in this sort.

Again, "Tangerines may be planted 15 feet each way, not to exceed 20 feet each way."

After over twenty-five years' experience we would like to call attention to the fact that Tangerine trees are of as large a growth and require fully as much room as any variety of orange and are a very close second to the grapefruit. In our own groves, from one to twelve years old, which may be seen at Haines City, where all trees have had the same care, the Tangerines are considerably larger than any of the other orange trees. In the grove of F. E. Ohlinger at Frostproof, Tangerine trees twenty-three years old are just about the size of grapefruit trees of the same age. One of these Tangerine trees has a circumference of a little over one hundred feet around the spread of its branches.

Another says, "The reason rough lemon stock is recommended by some nurseries instead of grapefruit is because the lemon seed may be had for taking it out of the fruit, while one hesitates to pay from four to six dollars per box for grapefruit just to cut it up for the seed."

Now for the facts. There has not been a year for six or eight years when rough lemon seed has not sold for five to six dollars per quart, while thousands of boxes of grapefruit, thorned, bruised or for some other reason were dumped from the packing houses, perhaps fifty per cent of it being fruit of the finest quality—the kind from which "selected seed" is taken—thrown out only because of slight scratches and blemishes, the seed being so plentiful that it would pay no one to remove it from the fruit.

"That The Villa Franca Lemon is sometimes called the Everbearing."

We make a very distinct difference between the Villa Franca and the Everbearing Lemon, from the fact that the Villa Franca is one of the best lemons for commercial purposes, and as a rule, bears the main crop at the usual season of the year, with probably a few scattered along out of season; whereas, the Everbearing Lemon is a tree of much more slender growth, low and bushy, and in appearance very different from the other lemons, and bears continually the year around, unless interfered with by cold weather, and is not used up to the present time for commercial purposes.

We have also noticed that the lime, which is rough skinned and with many seeds, is being sold as Tahiti, Persian, Seedless, and Persian or Seedless by a great many nurseries, and that it is a very inferior variety. The other variety, and the one which we propagate exclusively (whether it is the Persian or Tahiti) is almost absolutely seedless and very smooth skinned. Be sure you get the right kind. There are two distinct varieties.

In calling attention to the above points we are not doing so in a spirit of censure or fault-finding, but only to bring them to the notice of the new-comers, so that they may be spared the serious mistakes so many have made during the past few years.

We have given nearly every daylight hour to this business for many years and we cannot even at the present time feel that we know all there is to know, for we learn something new each year, and usually many new things.

The late Dr. Inman, who was so prominent in the upbuilding of the Winter Haven section, once remarked to the writer, after he himself had spent many of his best years in the citrus business: "The man who has been in the State the shortest time knows the most about this citrus business." And we are almost inclined to agree with the good Doctor, for we have circulars from nursery concerns that are so filled with mistakes and misleading statements, simply because of the

lack of experience on the part of the authors, that we often think of that it is certainly a blessing that citrus trees are so constituted that they are able to stand all the abuse and hardships imposed upon them and still live, and even develop into good, profitable groves. This fact speaks more for the profits in the business than anything else we might say.

As to the truthfulness of any and all statements made by us, we will take pleasure in showing and proving to anyone interested.

One nursery brags that their trees are raised on the highest land of any in the State. We think we could disprove that statement. The next probably boasts that theirs are raised on the lowest land, therefore much better. Next, that for some reason or other their trees are far superior for this or that reason, and so on. As a matter of fact, if you are looking for the best possible trees, first ascertain whether or not your nurseryman is responsible; if not, drop him. If you find that he is, get his honest statement as to the age of the trees wanted, and other things being equal, TAKE THE LARGEST TREE FOR ITS AGE, and you will have the best; which argument stands to reason, for the largest trees of a given age are always the thriftiest, and the THRIFTIEST TREES ARE THE BEST.

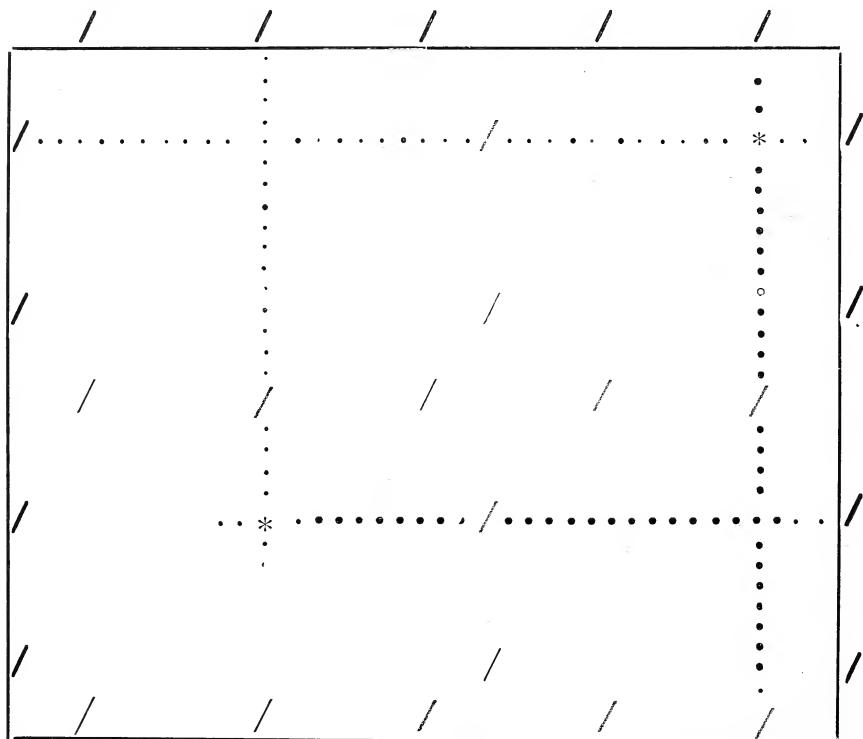
Age is not everything, by a great ways. A two-year-old tree of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter is not nearly so good a tree as a one-year-old of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch diameter, because the tree $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch diameter at one year of age would, if left in the nursery, make a tree much larger than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter at two years old.

With twenty-five or thirty years' experience backing our judgment, we are not prepared to say that a four-year-old stock has any advantage over a two-year-old, but we are sure that the two-year-old has a great advantage if the trees of the two ages are of the same size. These remarks are supposed to be "secrets of the trade" and are not generally made by nurserymen, but they are true, nevertheless.

We have seen nursery trees sold by the carload as "one-year-old-size", which they undoubtedly were; but the actual age of them must have been from two to five years, which was only discernible by one of considerable experience. One lot of this sort was set four years ago. They are still of "one-year-old SIZE." When we have any of this type of trees in our nurseries we dig them out and throw them away, or give them to some one who is willing to "fool" with them. We are not.

A GOOD METHOD FOR LAYING OUT THE GROVE

We "invented" a method of staking off land for setting trees several years ago and have used it exclusively for years, which saves so much work over the old method that it has now become general in some sections. The diagram shows row of stakes on each of the four sides of tract, and a row each way across center, which are lined up perfectly with side stakes. By looking on the diagram you will find that at every point where a tree belongs you will have two stakes each way by which to sight. At the point where the east and west line and the north and south line cross, set the tree. By repeating, every tree on the entire tract may be set at the exact spot where it belongs. Dotted lines represent lines of sight.



This is by far the easiest and most satisfactory way to set trees straight. Be sure your rows are measured accurately; if not exact, your diagonal rows will be crooked. This system works perfectly on

almost any size tract where the land is level enough to see stakes from side to side. Where it is not level enough to see across, it will be found necessary to use additional stakes between, making them close enough to be easily seen; but even in the most uneven land the method will be found a great saving over the old way of setting a stake for each tree.

GRAPEFRUIT

The following extract is from an article which appeared in the Florida Grower of April 8th, 1917, written by "The Stroller."

"Come on now," he said, "I want to show you something to rave over," and we commenced to wind down and around the hills until we came to a grapefruit grove along the shores of the lake, just to the west of his properties. Letting down the bars he led me past a row of orange trees, and there before me was twenty acres of as pretty grapefruit as were ever grown in citrus Florida, barring none. I have seen fruit that would equal it, but never exceed it, for its texture, color and freedom from any blemish or flaw. It was ready to be packed straight from the trees, not needing the washes, for there was no scale, scab, nor rust mite, and the whitefly is unknown in this section of the Ridge. In fact there was not a disease nor pest in the whole grove. It was worth the journey from anywhere to see it in all its golden beauty.

A small fortune was there before our eyes. Each tree would average around five to seven boxes and there were sixty trees to the acre and twenty acres in the grove. "This is the famous 'Gold Medal' variety of grapefruit, the prize-winning fruit at the Tampa Fair this year, and is what we are planting on all our properties," said Mr. Yarnell, "and you will note that this soil is the same as that on all our lands."

GOLD MEDAL.—After a great deal of experience during the past twenty-five years propagating and testing many varieties of grapefruit, we have found so little difference between the so-called "early" and "late" grapefruit that we consider the terms misleading and have decided to not list any of these varieties for that reason. We have often taken Gold Medal Grapefruit from the trees in August and September and a few times as late as December, finding the fruit full of juice and in first-class condition, the flavor being excellent. This, however, is exceptional, generally speaking, it being a mid-season fruit, maturing and coloring as early and hanging on the trees retaining its juices as late as any grapefruit we have seen.



Gold Medal Grapefruit, showing single character of growth. (From actual photograph.)

In one of the oldest groves in the Sand Hill section of Polk County, the early home of the proprietors of the Haines City Nurseries, was a large seedling grapefruit tree particularly noted in previous years for the good quality and beautiful appearance of its fruit. In the year 1901, when a large exhibit was being collected to send to the Pan-American Exposition, fruit from this tree was sent. It received the highest award, that of diploma for gold medal at that exposition. Hence its name. Ever since then we have propagated this variety, raising and planting thousands of trees. The excellent quality, true grapefruit shape, and beautiful appearance of the fruit (largely due to the fact that it usually hangs on long stems, rarely growing in clusters, which always makes dark spots and blemishes on the fruit) has caused us to recommend it above all other varieties.

All varieties of grapefruit are inclined, in a more or less degree, to "rest"; that is, to set a very light crop of fruit the following year after bearing a heavy crop, and our experience has proven that this is much more noticeable in varieties that bear their fruit in clusters than in those which bear their fruit more evenly distributed over the tree, thus causing the whole tree to stand the strain of maturing its fruit instead of comparatively few branches.

The proprietors of one of the largest colony propositions in this County, after thoroughly investigating the different varieties of grapefruit, decided on Gold Medal to the exclusion of all others, and have in the last three years planted about four hundred acres to this variety. Another party, after seeing the Gold Medal with a crop of fruit in a grove with several other sorts, remarked: "That settles it; make my seventy acres all Gold Medal." One has but to see a crop of this fruit to be impressed with its superiority.

Trees are of rapid growth when budded on the right kind of stock and properly taken care of, and are heavy bearers of medium-sized, well-shaped fruit.

✓ **MARSH SEEDLESS.**—This is a good variety, almost entirely seedless, the fruit usually having from three to five seeds, which makes it valuable as a late keeper. We consider the fruit a little inferior in appearance to the Gold Medal, but an all-round, good fruit. It gets sweet in the fall a little earlier than most varieties, but colors up at about the same time, and holds on to the tree well into the summer with a decided improvement in the flavor, there being few seeds to sprout and dry the juice out of the fruit. We heartily advise that at least a few trees of this sort be planted by any one expecting to live on their grove or get the use of their fruit.



A 26 months old growth of Gold Medal Grapefruit in nursery

LEONARDI.—This is undoubtedly a hybrid of the orange and grapefruit, fruit usually small, running from 64 to 96 to the box, resembling the grapefruit in appearance of rind, but almost without the

bitter taste of the grapefruit, the flavor being about as much like the orange as like the grapefruit. We do not recommend planting it for market purposes, for the above reasons, although a few trees for home



Gold Medal Grapefruit. Twenty-seven months old, in nursery row

use are very desirable. The fruit is almost round, very fine flavor, and gets sweet very early in the season. It is almost identical with the Orantium and Royal Grapefruit.

WALTERS.—This is a variety of many good qualities and a favorite with a number of fruit growers. The fruit is much more inclined to grow in clusters than the Gold Medal, in view of which we do not recommend it so highly. Another objection offered by some growers is the fact that when the trees have a light crop the fruit very often grows too large, making it less desirable in the markets. There is less bitter also in the rind of this variety than in most other sorts, an objection offered by many as lacking the "grapefruit flavor." However, this is one of the standard good varieties and is used quite extensively in planting for market purposes by many who do not care if their fruit grows in clusters.

SILVER CLUSTER.—This was a very popular variety a few years ago, the fruit growing large in size and also inclined to grow in large bunches or clusters, hence its name. We have often seen this fruit in bunches where the fruit would be so tight together that some were pushed off the stems, others crowded until they were flattened in two or three places by the other fruit crowding them.

EXCELSIOR.—The same general description of the Silver Cluster may apply to this variety. If anything, it is more inclined to cluster. Bunches of fruit on branches five or six feet high at time of blooming will often rest on the ground before the fruit is matured, frequently splitting the limbs down where they join the trunk of the tree. This variety is a very heavy bearer; in fact, we have seen trees almost kill themselves maturing the fruit set, so that it would take them two or three years to get back into a sufficiently healthy condition to set anything like another crop of fruit.

The above sorts, in our opinion, cover all the varieties of grapefruit having differences noticeable enough to be worth mentioning. We could go on and list and describe a dozen or more other varieties but do not know of any good quality which any of them have that is not found in our Gold Medal Grapefruit, so that we have almost discontinued budding and carrying them in stock. We will, however, at the request of anyone ordering trees from us desiring varieties which we do not carry in stock, get the variety they wish for them if it can be obtained in the State, but in such cases we will in no way be responsible for the trees being true to name, though we always get trees from the nurseries we consider the most reliable and which in our opinion raise the best trees.

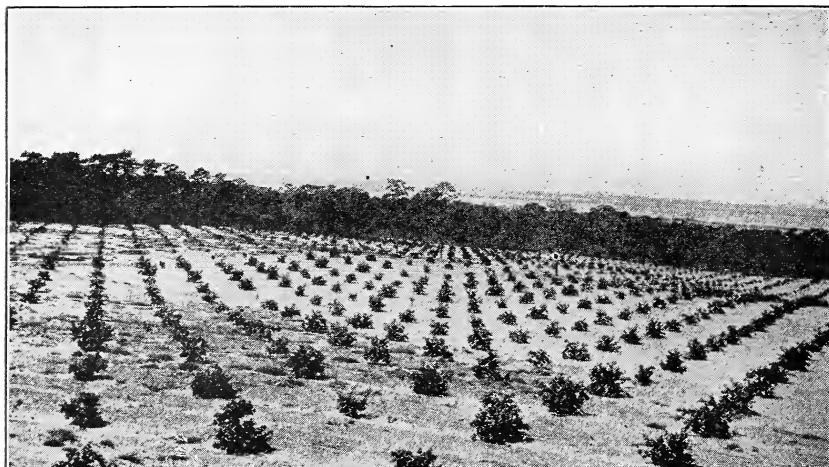
ORANGES

VALENCIA.—This orange, also known as the Hart's Late or Tar-diff, has for many years been the standard late orange of Florida. There seems to be, in different parts of the State, three or four strains of this variety, differing very slightly as to size, texture of rind, and quality. After testing these and selecting budwood from the best trees for over twenty-five years, we have budded the strain we now carry exclusively for the last ten years. The fruit is slightly oblong in shape, very hard and firm, full of juice, flavor slightly acid until fully ripe, being in its prime from February until June. Tree is a rapid grower and a heavy bearer.

LUE GIM GONG.—The Lue orange is a new variety, having been on the market only three or four years. It originated in a grove near DeLand, Fla., belonging to Mr. Lue Gim Gong, after whom the orange is named, and is said to be a cross between the Valencia and Mediterranean Sweet. The fruit resembles the Valencia in appearance and firmness, and has an excellent flavor, better, if anything, than the Valencia. This variety has the distinction of being the latest of late oranges, ripening about the time or a little later than the Valencia and hanging on the trees throughout the summer and fall until the next crop is matured without any loss of juice nor the flavor being impaired. Anyone familiar with market conditions will readily see the advantage of having fruit in first class condition for shipment during the months of June, July, August and September, when good fruit has never failed to bring the best prices of any time in the year.

Owing to the comparatively short time this variety has been on the market, we have never fruited it, nor do we know of any trees in this section old enough to mature fruit. However, samples of the fruit sent us by Mr. Lue, which he told us had hung on the trees for twenty-three months, were found to be in perfect condition, very firm, with not a dry juice cell in them, and flavor the very finest. There are claims made by responsible parties that they have found that this variety will resist a temperature several degrees lower than other sorts without injury.

It is well for purchasers to take every precaution possible to know that they are getting the genuine Lue, some nurserymen having been known to remark that they could cut Lue budwood from any good Valencia tree. Our stock of Lue was all obtained from trees purchased from and guaranteed by the company which had, three years ago, bought the exclusive right from Mr. Lue to put this variety on the market.



View of young grove, Southern Land Co., Crooked Lake, Fla.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET.—This is the genuine Sanford strain of this variety and one of the finest mid-season oranges. The tree is slightly dwarf in growth, and the fact that there are no thorns on the branches makes it very desirable. It is an extremely heavy bearer, fruit of good size and excellent quality, the flavor of which is unsurpassed. May be planted five to ten feet closer than other varieties without crowding. The trees are inclined to spread their branches near the ground rather than grow very high. The surest to bear a good crop every year of any variety.

JAFFA.—This is almost identical with the Mediterranean Sweet. Trees are thornless but branches are more inclined to grow upright, making not so dense a foliage. In other respects the same description will apply as to the Mediterranean Sweet.

RUBY BLOOD.—This is one of the finest medium early oranges. Fruit firm and of excellent flavor. The inside of the fruit rarely attains a blood color throughout, but is often spotted and "splotted" with deep blood red. This is one of the favorites in the markets and frequently sells for a higher price than other varieties.

WASHINGTON NAVEL.—This is an early seedless orange of fine flavor in its season, identical with the famous Riverside Navel of California. It is not raised very extensively in this State for commercial purposes since it is inclined to grow too large to sell well in most

markets. The "rag" or fiber between the sections containing the juice is more tender than in any other orange, which, together with its being seedless and of delicious flavor, makes it very desirable for home use as an early orange.

PINEAPPLE.—This is one of the old stand-by varieties and has probably been more largely planted than any other medium early orange. It is a splendid fruit of good size, shape and quality, which has won for itself a distinct place in a number of markets where it often sells for from ten to twenty-five cents per box higher than other varieties. Trees are thrifty growers and heavy bearers.

PARSON BROWN.—This, in our opinion, is the earliest orange of a quality good enough to be recommended for market purposes. Fruit is often sweet and well colored in September. Tree is of upright growth, bears well and has long been one of the standard early varieties.

BOONE'S EARLY.—This variety usually sweetens up a little earlier in the fall than any other variety, but loses its juices very soon thereafter, often before the fruit is fully colored; very sweet, but lacking the flavor found in a good many other varieties. We would not recommend it for market purposes.

TANGERINE.—This is the genuine Dancy strain, the most popular of all the kid-glove varieties, and always brings a good price in the markets, usually selling from one to two dollars higher than other oranges, which much more than pays the extra cost of shipping in half boxes, which usually amounts to fifteen to twenty-five cents. Tree is a rapid grower; the claims made by some nurseries that this variety does not grow large, making it advisable to set the trees closer together, being entirely erroneous. It is a very heavy bearer, the limbs often bending from the top of the tree nearly to the ground with their load of fruit. This has always been a good paying fruit for market purposes, and we believe will be for years to come. Fruit ripens mid-season.

SATSUMA.—This is the earliest of the kid-glove varieties. It being more hardy to cold weather, it is raised extensively along the Gulf Coast in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, where, on account of the colder climate, it matures earlier than at this latitude. For this reason we do not advise planting it so largely in this section for market purposes though every one should have a few trees for home use, for which it is unequalled as an early orange, being sweet and having an excellent flavor.

MANDARIN.—This is a kid-glove variety, very similar to the Tangerine, but ripening with a yellow instead of the deep red color of that variety. It is fine for home use, though of not much demand in



A 2 year old

the markets. Tree is of a rapid growth, branches slim and willowy like the Tangerine.

KING.—The King, or King of Siam, is of very upright growth, fruit more round and rough than the Tangerine, ripens with a beautiful red color when fruit is bright, and is considerably later than any other kid-glove, not getting in its prime until about January or February. It is a heavy bearer, but fruit is inclined to fall off the trees pretty badly if held late. For this reason we do not recommend it for extensive planting.

ONECO.—This is a hybrid of the Tangerine and King. Resembles the Tangerine more in appearance, the King showing up more on the inside of the fruit, giving it a flavor excelled by no other sort. Matures same season as the Tangerine. It is almost unknown in the markets, but we would advise everyone to plant this variety for their own use when possible. Tree is of upright growth and a good bearer.

KUMQUATS

KUMQUAT. (Nagami.)—This is the smallest fruit of the citrus family. The tree, which is quite dwarf, does well when grown in pots or tubs, and in this way may be grown through the Northern States with proper housing in the winter months. Through this section, where it is grown in the open, it often attains a height of ten to twelve feet, and bears heavy crops of attractive, somewhat acid fruit, which makes delicious preserves and marmalade. Fruit is an inch and one-half to two inches in length and about three-fourths to seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Very desirable for setting in door yards or where space is limited, the trees being very ornamental when loaded with golden fruit. There is also a variety (Marumi) bearing fruit almost round, less desirable than the above sort.

LIMES

TAHITI or SEEDLESS.—There seems to be a great deal of confusion in various parts of the State over the correct name of this lime, some nurseries listing the Seedless and Tahiti as the same, others call the Persian and Seedless the same, and still others list the Persian and Tahiti the same and the Seedless as a separate variety. However, we do know that there are two distinct varieties, one of which is very much inferior both in shape and quality, so we do not carry it in stock at all. Many trees are purchased from so-called responsible nurseries



**Tahiti Lime, 5 months old. Fruit set when bud was
2 weeks old. (We do not guarantee full
crops at this age)**

under one of these names, the owners believing them to be of the best variety until the trees begin to bear several years later and prove a disappointment. Our Tahiti limes are thrifty growers, the trees be-

coming much larger than any other lime, bears heavy crops, the fruit being very smooth-skinned, seemingly ready to burst with juice, well illustrated by making a slight incision with the point of a knife through the rind, the skin pulling apart and the juice cells appearing. This fruit is becoming very popular in the use of cool drinks, there being good demand for them, replacing lemons to a large extent. Fruit is usually matured and ready for shipment in July and August though very often maturing more or less all through the summer. We believe there is a future in limes as a profitable industry, and believe this to be one of the very best varieties, and have no hesitation in recommending large plantings.

FLORIDA.—Also known as the Mexican Lime, and is the variety most generally known and used as a substitute for lemons. Tree is of a rather dwarf growth, very thorny, and will come nearer having fruit every month in the year than any other variety. This lime, like the Tahiti, has found great favor of late years for commercial purposes, there being a great demand for them and selling at profitable prices. Contrary to the rules of all other varieties of citrus fruits, it seems that these limes will, after the trees have grown to sufficient size, bear as well or better if given very little cultivation. If cultivated and cared for as other sorts require for best results, they produce much lighter crops. The fruit is usually about an inch and a half to an inch and three-fourths in length by about an inch and one-fourth to an inch and three-eighths in diameter, rind very thin and of fine texture, and very full of juice. Trees may be planted twelve to fifteen feet apart each way.

THORNLESS.—This is a variety which has been on the market a comparatively short time. Fruit is identical with the Florida Lime, and trees are entirely thornless with the exception of an occasional short, blunt thorn on the young growth. It may readily be seen that this is an important item, as one of the most disagreeable points in raising limes for market has always been the numerous thorns on the trees, making it difficult to pick the fruit. We would advise anyone planting limes to make a large proportion of their trees of this variety. Tree is of very upright growth and may be planted even closer than the Florida Lime.

LEMONS

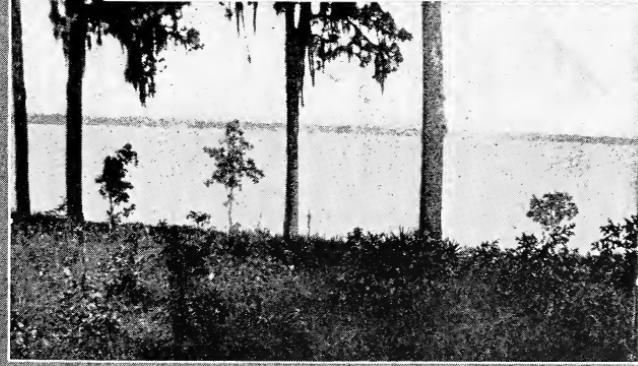
VILLA FRANCA.—This is the standard lemon of commerce so largely grown in California. There are few places in Florida where it is grown to any great extent, but it is nothing unusual to find one



A 2 year old Florida Lime

or more trees in old groves, nearly always full of fruit. We believe that in the next few years the lemon industry will be developed to a large extent and prove very profitable. Trees are very rapid growers and heavy bearers.

H. [initials]

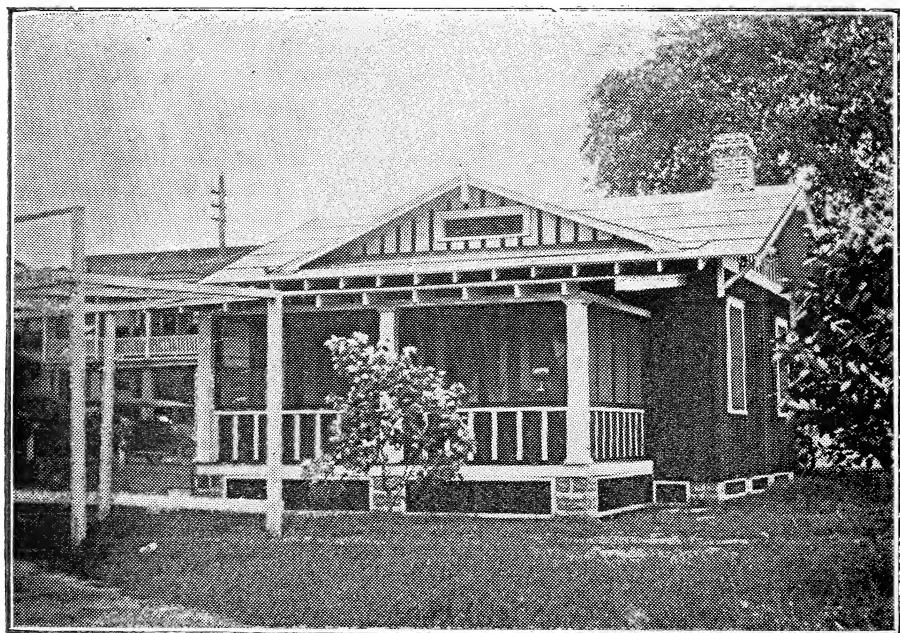


Lake Views in Scenic Highlands

✓ EVERBEARING.—This is an excellent sort to be planted for home use, for, as its name indicates, ripe fruit may be picked from it nearly every week in the year. We do not recommend planting it to any great extent for commercial purposes, as the fruit, being slightly rough, does not find as great demand as other smoother varieties. Fruit is full of juice and very acid.

SOUR RANGPUR.—This resembles the Tangerine very much in appearance, and the fruit may be peeled almost as easily. It is very full of juice, as acid as the lime, and makes an excellent drink. Fruit matures in the fall and keeps well into the following summer. Very fine for home use but almost unknown in the markets.

PONDEROSA.—This is the largest of all the lemons, and for that reason is of little value in the markets. The fruit often measures six inches in length and four to five inches in diameter, the rind being rather thin considering the size, and full of juice, which is very acid. Tree is a very rapid grower and bears at an early age.



Rest Room at Haines City

FREE DELIVERY

We deliver all trees to your station or to your land at prices quoted when ordered in sufficient quantities and wherever the distance is not too great, we deliver by auto trucks, which is in every way better than by rail, as there is no chance of the trees drying out nor to become heated. They are delivered to you with the water still on the roots, which was sprinkled on them when the trees were dug.

We often make delivery by auto truck at a distance of fifty to seventy-five miles from Haines City on account of getting trees to customer in so much better condition than is possible by any other means. Where the distance is too great to use auto delivery to advantage, we pack in the best possible manner and prepay express or freight to your nearest railroad station.

Haines City is located on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and when shipments are made by rail there is no delay in getting trees started, and they are seldom on the road more than twenty-four hours from time of delivery to depot.

The free delivery applies to lots of three hundred trees or more; smaller quantities delivered free by special arrangement.

CALIPER OF TREES

The diameter measurement of all trees is taken an inch above the union of the stock and bud, and the corresponding height of trees is approximately as follows:

- Under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 1 to 3 feet.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
- $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch diameter, 5 to 7 feet.

This is only approximately, there being a great deal of variation in trees of the same variety, while Tangerines, Limes, Kings, Satsumas and a few other varieties are always of a more slender growth, so that in filling orders for these varieties, trees of the corresponding heights are generally used, they being the same age, height and just as thrifty as other varieties which grow more stocky.

WE WILL PLANT AND GUARANTEE YOUR GROVE

For the benefit of those who are not prepared to do their own planting, we make a specialty of setting our trees and guaranteeing them to grow. We are well prepared for this work, and have set many hundreds of acres during the past few years for our customers, and find it very satisfactory both from the purchaser's standpoint and from ours, as we know then that the roots of the trees have no chance to become too dry, nor for the trees to be abused in any way from the time they are dug out of the nursery until they are growing in the young grove.

The cost of having trees set and guaranteed varies, depending on location, whether convenient to water, etc., but under ordinary circumstances is about twelve cents per tree. If we have good weather, and plenty of rain, we are likely to come out a little ahead at this price; if it is dry enough so that we have to water the trees again, we come out even; while if we have many of the trees to replace, we are the losers. This price includes measuring and staking the land. We will also set trees without guaranteeing them to grow at an estimated cost of five to seven cents per tree, or we will set the trees and charge for the actual time it takes at regular prices. We employ only careful, competent white men in this work, and trees are set absolutely the same whether guaranteed or not.

We will set and guarantee much cheaper where water and teams are furnished by purchaser.

